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Latin Peace Tops Reagan Agenda

Contra Aid Seen Likely U.S. Tactic

By Lou Cannon
 Washington Post Service

NORTH PLATTE, Nebraska — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that the "first order of business is peace and democracy in Central America," and a senior White House official said that this was likely to require additional U.S. aid for the contras opposing the leftist government of Nicaragua.

Speaking with reporters on Air Force One en route to Nebraska, the official repeatedly referred to the contras as "an insurance policy" that would force the Sandinistas to negotiate.

He acknowledged that the Reagan administration was concerned about the period between Sept. 30, when U.S. aid to the contras will expire, and Nov. 7, the target date for a cease-fire under a peace plan agreed to last week by five Central American governments, including Nicaragua.

"We're going to have to address that interregnum," the official said. "We plan to address the funding issue," he said, "in a way that will insure that support for the contras continues until we are all satisfied that there is a peace plan that will insure the peaceful reintegration and democratization of Nicaragua."

Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci, said there was nothing in an agreement reached last week by Mr. Reagan and the House speaker, Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, that prevented the administration from seeking funds for the contras on an interim basis while peace negotiations were pending.

Another administration official emphasized later in the day that Mr. Reagan was likely to request further aid for the contras unless the Sandinistas had made convincing progress toward democratic reforms by Sept. 30.

The Central American issue appeared to be foremost on the White House agenda as Mr. Reagan sought to put the Iran-contra affair in the past tense and push ahead to other issues.

Heading west for a 25-day vacation in California, the president stopped off in North Platte to make two speeches in which he also urged approval of a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget and the confirmation of his Supreme Court nominee, Robert H. Bork.

Mr. Reagan limited his remarks on the Iran-contra affair to a single



President Ronald Reagan as he left Washington on Thursday for Nebraska, where he made two speeches, and for California, where he will be on vacation until Sept. 6.

Omissions Mark Reagan Iran Speech

By David Hoffman
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has answered the charges of duplicity and malfeasance in the Iran-contra affair by saying that he had made some mistakes and that his policy "went astray," but he did not respond to the many unanswered questions

NEWS ANALYSIS

about his actions and those of his subordinates.

Mr. Reagan's justification for the Iran arms sales also shifted markedly from earlier speeches.

From his first speech on the secret deals in November through his last speech on the subject in March, Mr. Reagan insisted that his primary motive was to reach out to moderate factions in Iran. On Wednesday night he virtually abandoned that rationale; his speech made no specific mention of the strategic opening to Iran.

The president also outlined a series of changes "so that what we've been through can't happen again, either in this administration or in future ones."

But many of the personnel and procedural changes he described were implemented last spring after the Tower commission report. Mr. Reagan's contention that he had adopted new "lighter procedures" on covert actions following the Iran-contra hearings has not quelled the demand of some in Congress for new legislation.

The Tower commission, headed by former Senator John G. Tower of Texas, was appointed by the president to investigate the Iran-contra affair. It issued its report in February.

Mr. Reagan again returned to the defense he has repeatedly focused on since the disclosure Nov. 25 that Iran arms sales profits had been diverted to aid the contras, as the Nicaraguan rebels are called, saying that he did not know of the diversion or the excess funds.

"The president said that he for-

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Striking miners waiting in Westonia, South Africa, to be transported to tribal homelands.

Diplomats Accused By Botha

He Warns Them Of Restrictions If They Meddle

Compiled by the Staff From Dispatches

CAPE TOWN — President Pieter W. Botha accused Western diplomats Thursday of meddling in anti-apartheid politics and said that South Africa might restrict their movements.

In his first major speech in two months, Mr. Botha made an unusually strong attack on Western embassies, telling Parliament that some diplomats were abusing their posts.

Meanwhile, mine owners asserted that a four-day strike by black mine workers was waning, with strikers returning to work at several mines. Union officials, however, said the walkout was still spreading.

Striking miners clashed overnight with security guards and workers defying the strike, and 19 persons were injured, the mine owners said. At least 52 people have been injured in clashes since the walkout began Sunday.

In his speech, Mr. Botha said his government might consider "taking steps to bring the staff of embassies who are acting off-limits under control, or to restrict their movements."

Referring to restrictions in the United States on the movement of some foreign diplomats, Mr. Botha said that "similar steps can be considered in South Africa with regard to certain members of staff of specific embassies."

He complained specifically about foreign funding for a trip by white South African anti-apartheid activists to meet members of the African National Congress in Dakar, Senegal, last month.

He did not name any Western country, but Danielle Mitterrand, wife of the French president, played a role in arranging the talks in Dakar.

Mr. Botha told Parliament that he viewed "in a very serious light the interference of foreign governments and their embassy personnel in the furtherance of extraparliamentary politics."

"No self-respecting government will allow its hospitality to be abused in this way," he said.

The prime minister said that foreign governments had funded the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, which arranged the conference with the African National Congress, an organization fighting to end white domination in South Africa.

The Chamber of Mines, which represents the six major mining companies targeted by the 300,000-member National Union of Mineworkers, said Thursday that the number of strikers had dropped from 40 percent of the black work force to under one-third — or from about 230,000 to fewer than 200,000.

But union officials said 2,000

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Bundesbank Chief's Secretary Is Questioned in VW Fraud

Compiled by the Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — An investigation into a multimillion-dollar currency fraud at Volkswagen AG has widened to include a secretary to the chief of the West German central bank, the police said Thursday.

Police officials disclosed that they had searched the apartment and office of the secretary, one of two to the Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöhl, and had confiscated evidence.

They did not identify the woman or the evidence.

Police officials said they were trying to determine if information had been sold to a fugitive currency broker who is believed to have been involved in the Volkswagen fraud, first made public in March.

The searches were made last week at the request of the Brunswick state prosecutors office, which is coordinating the investigation.

A federal criminal office spokesman in Wiesbaden said the secretary had been questioned, but was free and had not been arrested. He said he did not know if she was still working at the Bundesbank.

Volkswagen revealed March 10 that it had lost 473 million Deutsche marks, or about \$260 million, on fraudulent currency transactions.

The company said the fraud, which dated back to 1984, involved the use of forged papers to document nonexistent foreign currency transactions.

The Brunswick state prosecutor, Carl Hermann Retemeyer, told the International Herald Tribune, "The police searched her office, and especially her home, and found evidence."

"But there is nothing more we can say at the moment," they added.

Mr. Retemeyer said the woman had not provided any information in the case.

"She has chosen to be silent," the official said.

Siegfried Guterman, a spokesman for the central bank, said, "We can't say anything about it."

The fraudulent foreign exchange deals involved falsifying financial instruments, known as forward contracts, by which large international companies such as Volkswagen protect themselves against fluctuations in currency markets.

VW's chief financial executive, Rolf Selowsky, resigned as a result of the scandal.

The company's chief foreign exchange dealer, Burkhardt Junger, was arrested in April on suspicion of embezzlement in the affair.

In June, the West German authorities issued an international arrest warrant for a former currency broker who is alleged to have been the mastermind in the VW fraud.

The man, Joachim Schmidt, former head of Joachim Schmidt & Partner KG in Frankfurt, disappeared shortly after Volkswagen announced its trading losses.

A former VW currency trader, Lutz Quatigil, was also arrested on suspicion of fraud in the case.

(AP, Reuters, IHT)

Kiosk Cuba Backs Bid For Latin Peace

MEXICO CITY (AP) — President Fidel Castro of Cuba and President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua said the presence of foreign military advisers in Central America should end as part of efforts to bring peace to the troubled region, the official Cuban news agency reported Thursday.

The Prensa Latina report, monitored in Mexico City, said the leaders discussed the presence of foreign military personnel during a lengthy meeting that began Wednesday night after Mr. Ortega arrived in Havana.

Despite Gulf Tensions, Oil Stockpiles Point to a Price Decline

By Lee A. Daniels
 New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On the surface, the oil market seems to be ailing out of character, paying little heed to tensions in the Middle East.

But barring an upheaval there, oil experts expect petroleum prices to begin declining again. Moreover, they say that prices could even take a sharp drop later this year from current levels. On Thursday, contracts for September delivery of West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark U.S. crude oil, were trading 3 cents lower, at \$20.96 per barrel, in New York.

A price decline is anticipated despite the sighting of mines in Gulf waters, Iran's threats against ships flying U.S. and European flags, and even a rumor of a coup in Iran.

Instead, oil companies and traders are concentrating on the fundamentals of supply and demand. And they do not like what they see.

"Fundamentally, this market's rotten to the core," said Natman Barakat, an energy futures analyst for Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. "Not only is OPEC overproducing, but so much 'anxiety crude' has been bought and stocked that the industry is nearly suffocated now. Prices could be very poorly later on."

By "anxiety crude," Mr. Barakat was referring to the surplus crude oil that refiners bought for their inventories out of fear that turmoil in the Gulf would disrupt supplies. Officials discovered a sixth mine near an offshore tanker anchorage Thursday in the Gulf of Oman, shipping sources said. (Page 2.)

Increasing inventories have been raising oil experts say, they are not yet at worrisome levels. Still, that could change in just a month if heavy stockpiling continues.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has offered crude oil at prices below those on the spot and futures market. That, in turn, has increased the incentive for OPEC customers to buy even more oil.

The oil community has also become increasingly worried that a substantial increase in OPEC production will further erode demand for oil — and prices — in the fourth quarter of this year.

"It's a tug of war between economic and psychological forces," said Philip L. Dodge, oil analyst with Nomura Securities. "The market is waiting, anticipating on the one hand what might happen, but also seeing that worldwide oil stocks are building up quite quickly."

OPEC's crude oil production in July was almost 18.9 million barrels a day, significantly above its official ceiling of 16.6 million barrels, according to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.

Oil experts and officials of American oil companies estimate world demand for OPEC oil at 17 million barrels a day. Thus, OPEC's overproduction, which is continuing this month, is adding as much as 2 million barrels of crude oil a day to world inventories.

Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reported that Saudi Arabia, OPEC's linchpin, is producing slightly less than its official quota of 4.3 million barrels a day.

But nearly every other OPEC member is producing more than its allocated share, according to the publication. The warring nations Iran and Iraq, as well as Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates are doing the most damage, it said.

Experts interviewed said that overproduction and the buildup of inventories would lessen demand for crude oil later this year and make it difficult for OPEC to "turn off" the cheating by its members.

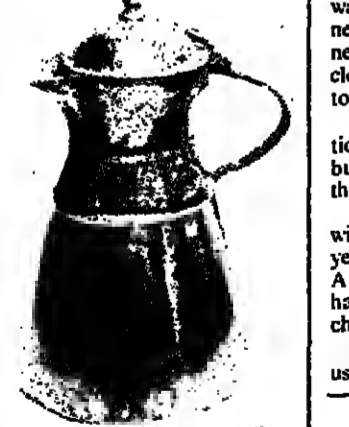
These factors could also undercut OPEC's plans to hold crude oil prices at \$18 a barrel.

Saudi Arabia has already officially complained about the cheating.

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Dow Touches 2,700

The Dow Jones industrial average of U.S. shares traded Thursday above 2,700 for the first time, coinciding with the fifth anniversary of the current bull market.



A copper coffee pot: Shopping in Istanbul's hectic bazaar. Page 9.

GENERAL NEWS

■ The Chinese Communist Party is expected to dismiss a leading theoretician and other intellectuals. Page 5.

■ In Spain, chain supermarkets and variety stores are threatening traditional mom-and-pop shops. Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ British Petroleum's second-quarter profit jumped 48 percent to \$17 million. Page 11.

Dow close: UP 22.77
 The dollar in New York:
 DM £ Yen FF
 1.8993 1.579 151.525 6.3095

Soviets Are Wondering Where the Glasnost Stops

By Bill Keller
 New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Less than four years ago, the exiled poet Joseph Brodsky, who lives in the United States, gave a lecture on the surrealistic novels of Andrei Platonov, a Soviet author, and was bitterly certain of one thing: "These books never were published in Soviet Russia, and they never will be published there, for they come closest to doing to the system what it has done to its subjects."

But when one of the novels, "The Foundation Pit," a brutally irreverent fable about the building of communism, was published in June, there was little comment here or in the West.

It is not just that readers are too rarely sated with glasnost to get excited about publication of yet another long-censored literary bombshell. A greater factor is that glasnost, or openness, has itself moved on, haltingly, to more difficult challenges and topics.

Glasnost, the word Mikhail S. Gorbachev uses to refer to his campaign for more open discussion of troublesome subjects, has been evolving and maturing. Despite setbacks, resistance and conspicuous blind spots, it has moved from sanctioned criticism of the last regime's shortcomings to the beginning of a political debate over the future of the Soviet system.

On selected topics — especially the direction and pace of economic changes but also legal rights, election procedures, freedom of travel and changes in education — the public is now being presented with competing ideas and is being invited to speak up.

In its first phase, glasnost was a tool for attacking society's shortcomings — alcoholism, drug abuse, corruption, economic waste — and for defusing rumors by giving details on accidents and disasters.

The exposés have continued and widened, despite occasional rebukes of more sensation-minded editors. In the past month, Soviet readers have come across startling attacks on police brutality and court injustice, including executions of innocent people.

In April, the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta printed a letter from an inmate at a labor camp charging that the prison system created repeat offenders.

Izvestia began a campaign against abuses of psychiatry, relating the cases of two Moscow women who, the newspaper said, had been improperly diagnosed as insane. It called for more humane conditions in mental hospitals.

No newspaper has yet suggested that labor camps and mental hospitals are used to confine political dissidents. But before glasnost, such institutions were not discussed in print.

Gorbachev partisans detect a more profound purpose in the exposure of incompetence and injustice. If the Soviet leader wants, as he says, to encourage individual initiative, he must re-

See GLASNOST, Page 6

Scientists Close In on Genetic Link to Colon Cancer

By Harold M. Schmeckel Jr.
 New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Scientists in Britain have found strong evidence of a genetic defect that contributes to the development of colon cancer, one of the most common forms of the disease.

The discovery is expected to lead to better early diagnosis and detection of people who are predisposed to colon cancer, better understanding of the process that gives rise to it and perhaps improved treatment of many cases.

Many scientists believe that environmental factors, such as a diet high in fat and low in fiber, may contribute to colon cancer. The new research, described in Thursday's issue of the journal Nature, offers an explanation of what cell changes, resulting from such environmental influences, help set the cancer process in motion.

The continuing research is being led by Sir Walter Bodmer of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in London. In a telephone interview Wednesday he said that diagnosis of at least 25 percent and perhaps as many as 40 percent of the cases of colon and rectal cancer might eventually be aided by the hoped-for discovery of the faulty gene whose existence is suggested by his group's studies.

Colon cancers, together with the much smaller number of rectal cancers, are the second leading cause of cancer death in the United States.

The British finding is the latest in a series of recent advances in locating defective genes that contribute to several diseases. The advances have been made possible by new techniques of dissecting and analyzing genetic material.

The British scientist and his colleagues believe that the gene for which they are searching helps control the production of cell growth substances.

Normally a person has two copies of any gene. When both copies are inactivated or missing, the control fails, cell growth becomes rampant and in some cases it becomes cancerous. Sir Walter emphasized, however, that cancer is a multistep process.

The discovery came through studies of families in which an inherited disease that often precedes colon cancer is particularly common. In this disorder, familial adenomatous polyposis, the patient's large intestine, or colon, becomes virtually carpeted with polyps, some of which become malignant.

Patients with the familial disorder have a greatly heightened risk of colon cancer, but they account for only a relatively small number of colon cancers.

In such patients the scientists found variants in the genetic material that serve as markers indicating the proximity of a gene defect on chromosome 5, one of the 23 pairs of chromosomes that carry all of a human's genetic blueprints.

In families in which the familial cancers were common, the patients in whom the cancers developed were almost always those who inherited the key markers. The markers were lacking in family members who did not develop cancers.

In related research, the scientists found evidence that the same defect occurs in the cancer cells of at least a fifth of the victims of ordinary colon cancer.

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DRIVE-IN PROTEST IN AMSTERDAM — While honking horns, more than 200 taxi drivers blocked an avenue leading to the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam with parked cabs on Thursday to protest a rise in criminal assaults against them. They were demanding an emergency radio channel after assaults on five drivers in the last month.

Variety Stores in Spain Are Tough on Mom and Pop

By Paul Delaney
New York Times Service

LOS MOLINOS, Spain — Only a few hundred yards and centuries of tradition separate the older business section in the heart of this village from a still-incomplete, pink-drab shopping mall on the western edge of town.

Older businesses, like the Auto-servicio grocery store, are mom-and-pop operations whose ways have seemed as solidly set as stone.

The owners, Angel Puga and his father, Marcelino, know all their customers, the customers' children and their children's children. All of them get credit that sometimes takes months to collect. It has been like that for generations in places like this.

But when Vivodist, a chain supermarket and variety store, opened a month ago, it made instant millions out of some normally conservative businessmen. They took to the aisles to protest, loading shopping carts and blocking passages and checkout lines.

The controversy in this town of 2,000 about 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of Madrid is representative of what is happening around Spain as communities like Los Molinos, as well as sections of cities of all sizes, adjust to a world of change encouraged by the Socialist government.

Owners of small shops are fearful that larger retailers will eventually force them out of business. To the Pugas and others, that means a way of life also will disappear.

Macro-economics, a word about as big as Los Molinos, a vacation spot for Madrid's middle class, also is involved. The government's announced policy is that there are too many small shops that are low on productivity and high on inefficiency and costs to consumers.

Two years ago, the Socialists passed a law that liberalized shopping hours to permit larger retailers to stay open late at night and on Sundays. A Commerce Ministry official said Spain had three times as many small shops per capita as

Owners of small shops fear that larger retailers will draw away their customers and eventually force them out of business. To the Pugas and others, that means a way of life also will disappear.



Marcelino Puga in the grocery store he owns with his son.

other countries in the European Community and that many should close.

The government also wants industries like shipbuilding, mining and farming to operate more efficiently, which would mean cutting costs and becoming smaller by laying off workers. The policy led to widespread unrest throughout Spain for most of the first half of this year and resulted in heavy losses for the Socialists in local and regional elections in June.

Maria Luisa Blanco, 27, said her family still preferred the shops, although "we'll pick up a couple things at the mall."

"But mom likes the way she's treated in the shops and doesn't like antiseptic big stores," she said.

The Socialist policy has infuriated owners of small shops, who are bitter and frustrated. Consumers, on the other hand, seem to have

benefited. Thus, change has arrived, although it is difficult for many to accept, and relationships have been affected.

Angel Puga said some longtime customers had abandoned him and his father. He said business at Auto-servicio was down 75 percent in the month since the Vivodist opened.

"People are going there because of the novelty of it," he said, "but also because the big store has variety and can undersell me. People walk in to get a can of sardines and walk out with a pair of shoes."

As chain stores like the Vivodist open outlets in central cities, suburban rings and smaller towns, complaints rise from owners of small shops. One such owner, Fernando Partida Lopez, a leader in a movement to repeal the law on shopping hours, said small shops could not "open all weekend because they are family run."

He added that weekend and round-the-clock hours caused undue pressure on the family.

Mr. Partida, who owns a children's sportswear store, was an organizer of the shopping-cart protest at Vivodist. He said that two groups, a local organization of independent, small and medium businesses and the Confederation of Small and Medium Businesses of Madrid, organized a large protest against the law in Madrid in March and that more protests were planned in the fall.

The Basque and Catalan autonomous governments have passed laws that restrict shopping hours, and the business groups are lobbying the Madrid regional government to do the same.

Mr. Partida said he would like to see the government provide low-interest loans to owners of small shops so they can learn marketing

and managerial techniques and can modernize and computerize their operations.

Meanwhile, the shopping scene last week was a typical one: there were few shoppers at the small stores, but the Vivodist counters were crowded. Javier and Margo Pérez Madrid, on vacation from Madrid, said they preferred one-stop shopping "instead of going to a lot of small stores."

"Besides," she said, "small shops can't compete with the prices here."

Yolanda Lopez, also on vacation, said she shopped at her neighborhood stores in Madrid because of their proximity, but she said prices were too high at those shops.

"This is great," she said, "I'm glad to see people buying here instead of those expensive little stores."

Mr. Partida acknowledged that prices used to be high in the small stores because Los Molinos once attracted wealthy vacationers, but he says that is no longer true. The younger Mr. Puga said his prices were not high and added that he had been forced to lower them.

"The big store has forced me to lower prices and hold sales," he said, pointing at a sale sign for cheese at 126 pesetas (about \$1). "I'm making one peseta on that cheese sale. Sometimes I have to sell at cost."

"I buy sugar at 124 pesetas a package and sell it for 127. They sell it for 99 pesetas. I don't see how they do it."

His father, who worked in construction for most of his life, said he was more optimistic.

"Wait till October when things stabilize," he said. "We'll see how much they charge then. The townspeople are going there now and they pay cash. Here, they have a running account and take care of the bill at the end of the month, sometimes at the end of the year."

"We have hard winters here, when the weather is bad and people have no money. We'll lose money now, but we'll recoup in the fall from our steady clientele."

U.A.E. Closes Anchorage For Tankers Due to Mines

The Associated Press

MANAMA, Bahrain — Officials closed part of an offshore tanker anchorage in the Gulf of Oman on Thursday after the discovery of a sixth mine in the area, shipping sources said.

The five mines found earlier off the United Arab Emirates port of Fujairah were destroyed or defused in a search operation begun after an American-operated supertanker hit a mine Monday and was damaged.

A source said Fujairah officials decided to bar ships from an area extending as far as 35 square miles (90 square kilometers) offshore. The port itself remained open, said shipping sources who spoke on condition of anonymity. Ships presumably could still enter port by going around the danger zone.

The restricted area includes a zone about four miles (6.5 kilometers) in diameter where sources earlier reported that clusters of floating mines were discovered.

The dangerous anchorage is in the Gulf of Oman just south of the Gulf. The two bodies of water are connected by the Strait of Hormuz.

A United Arab Emirates newspaper said Thursday that discovery of the mines had forced a one-week postponement of the next U.S. Navy-escorted convoy of American-flagged Kuwaiti tankers.

The paper, Al-Itihad, based in Abu Dhabi, quoted unidentified sources as saying that three more Kuwaiti tankers had been scheduled to arrive in the area Friday. Washington has not given a date for the next convoy up the Gulf to Kuwait.

So far, the United States has refueled five Kuwaiti vessels and escorted them in two convoys up the Gulf. The three vessels escorted in the second convoy remain in Kuwait to take on cargo. Altogether, 11 vessels are to be refueled.

Sources said teams from the United Arab Emirates, the Sultanate of Oman and the U.S. Navy were deploying boats and helicopters to scan the Gulf of Oman.

The sources, asking not to be named, said the search teams were working in different areas. Diplomats said this week that Washington agreed to a request from Oman to help with minesweeping.

The source of the mines has not been established, but Iran is widely believed to be responsible. Shipping sources speculate that the mines were secretly laid in an attempt to disrupt the U.S. escort convoys, which are organized in and depart from the area.

In Washington, the Pentagon said Thursday that Iran was "almost certainly" responsible for planting the mines, suggesting that the Iranians had extended their operations beyond the Gulf to disrupt U.S. convoys.

Robert B. Sims, the Pentagon's chief spokesman, said, "We believe that it is quite likely, in fact, almost certainly, the Iranians who left those mines there, presumably in hopes of placing them in front of our most recent tanker escort group."

Iran accused the United States on Wednesday of planting the mines and offered its own navy to help clear them.

The Iranian press agency IRNA reported that Iranian naval units would start minesweeping "maneuvers" in international waters Friday, Reuters reported from London.

["Quoting an Iranian naval commander, the press agency, received in London, did not say where the exercises would take place.]

In Washington, the Reagan administration accused Iran of obstructing United Nations efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war, now nearly seven years old, and urged the UN Security Council to move toward an arms embargo of Iran.

Iran, in return, charged that Washington was increasing tension in the Gulf with its call on the Security Council. On July 20, the 15-member council unanimously passed a cease-fire resolution, which Iran has said it neither accepts nor rejects. The measure has no enforcement provision.

France and Britain dispatched minesweepers to the area after the first mines were sighted in the Gulf of Oman.

In a commentary on Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi said Wednesday that if the British and French intend "to stand side by side" with the American forces, then Iran is "ready, once more, to repeat the events of Lebanon that led to the disgraceful escape of the multinational force."

Suicide truck bombers belonging to Iranian-backed Shiite Moslem groups killed 241 American and 58 French military peacekeeping personnel in Beirut in 1983.

WORLD BRIEFS

4 Charged in £30 Million U.K. Theft

LONDON (AP) — Four men were charged Thursday in connection with the robbery of a London safe deposit center last month.

At the same time, Scotland Yard raised its estimate of the haul from £20 million (\$32 million) to £30 million, making it the richest robbery in British history. The police said they had recovered an "enormous amount" of cash, jewelry and silver stolen in the July 12 robbery at the Knightsbridge Safe Deposit Center opposite Harrods department store.

Three of the men were arraigned on robbery charges. They were identified as Valerio Vicci, 32, an unemployed Italian; Israel Pinkas, 46, an Israeli antiques dealer, and David Poole, 47, a retired London resident. A fourth suspect, Eliahu Ephraïm, 43, an Israeli-born investor, was charged with handling jewelry allegedly taken in the robbery.

U.S. Rebuffs UN Population Fund

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States said Thursday that it was refusing for the third consecutive year to give money to a United Nations family planning program because, Washington charges, the program funded forced abortions in China.

The UN Fund for Population Activities, for which Washington had budgeted \$25.4 million, denied the charge. Nafis Sadik, the fund's executive director, said: "The United States has never offered a bit of evidence to support these allegations."

The U.S. Agency for International Development said in a statement that, as to the two previous years, it was allocating the money budgeted for the fund to other family planning programs in Africa, Latin America and Asia.

Demjanjuk Prosecutor Assails Expert

JERUSALEM (AP) — A prosecutor to John Demjanjuk's war crimes trial asserted Thursday that a defense handwriting expert had given a biased evaluation of an important piece of prosecution evidence, a Nazi identity card that she claims is a forgery.

"This is a very good example of your preconceived ideas and bias," said the prosecutor, Michael Shaked, after Edna Robertson testified that even previously undetected sample signatures she had used in her examination might have been forged. Mrs. Robertson insisted that her evaluation had been fair.



Edna Robertson testifying in court in Jerusalem.

Mr. Demjanjuk is accused of being the guard who operated the gas chambers at the Treblinka death camp in Poland in 1942 and 1943. Mrs. Robertson has testified that an SS identity card allegedly belonging to him does not bear his signature. On Thursday, she cited wide variations in samples of the handwriting of an SS officer, Karl Streibl, whose signature is alleged to be on the card, and said these had led her to question the authenticity of both the Streibl signature and the samples.

Pope to See Critic of Waldheim Visit

NEW YORK (NYT) — Elie Wiesel, the Nobel Peace Prize winner, who severely criticized Pope John Paul II for meeting with President Kurt Waldheim of Austria in June, will visit with the pope this month, according to American Jewish and Catholic officials.

Mr. Wiesel, who was in São Paulo on Wednesday to be honored by the government of Brazil, confirmed that the meeting with the pope would take place but refused to elaborate. According to other Jewish leaders, the initiative for the meeting came from the Vatican and involved several Catholic prelates, including Cardinal John O'Connor of New York and Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger of Paris.

On Thursday, Mr. Waldheim met with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany at Mr. Waldheim's summer house near Salzburg, the Austria Press Agency reported. Mr. Kohl, who is spending his vacation in nearby St. Gilgen, met Mr. Waldheim "as in past years," the agency said.

Paper Can Contest Curb in Singapore

SINGAPORE (AFP) — A Singapore court on Thursday granted The Asian Wall Street Journal the right to contest a government order that has restricted the paper's sales here to 400 copies a day since Feb. 16. The paper had been circulating more than 5,000 copies a day in Singapore.

But the High Court, in granting permission, ordered the Hong Kong-based financial paper to file a new petition omitting requests that the court rule on the validity and constitutionality of the government action. Justice T.S. Simathurai also allowed that restraint on the daily's circulation to continue pending the outcome of the appeal.

The restriction was imposed after the paper refused to publish in full an official rejoinder to a December article that the government said had criticized the formation of a new, secondary stock market, "and cast doubts on the motives of the government in setting it up."

For the Record

French police held 31 prisoners Thursday night after eight persons were injured in rioting at a Marseille prison, police sources said. Inmates at the Baumettes prison started a fire and attacked security forces with rocks and pieces of wood before police fired tear gas to restore calm. (Reuters)

Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall of the Supreme Court, 79, was reported in good condition on Thursday at Bethesda Naval Hospital in Washington, where he was being treated for a blood clot in his foot. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Poland to Ground Its Soviet-Built Jets

WARSAW (Reuters) — The Polish airline LOT plans to ground six of its seven Soviet-built Ilyushin 62M jetliners for maintenance next week, and is to lease a U.S.-built airliner to help fill the gap, the official press said Thursday.

But the airline warned passengers that problems with advance bookings might occur on flights to North America, China, India and Thailand beginning Friday. A DC-8 airliner, to be chartered from a company in Miami, is expected to arrive in Warsaw on Sunday. It will be used for flights to the United States and Canada.

The decision to ground the Soviet planes followed the worst disaster in Polish aviation history, in which all 183 people on board an Ilyushin 62M died in a crash near Warsaw in May.

Vatican Eases Access for Handicapped

VATICAN CITY (AP) — The Vatican is installing more facilities to enable handicapped tourists to view the Sistine Chapel and other art objects in the Vatican museums.

Wheelchair ramps and special elevators and bathrooms have been installed to enable the handicapped to move more easily through the complex, which has 150 staircases. The facilities should be completed by the end of next year.

A museum official estimated that at least 3,000 handicapped persons visit the museums yearly. There are also tours available for blind visitors to the Sistine Chapel.

Pilots of South African Airways urged Thursday that smoking areas be reinstated on their planes so that passengers will refrain from lighting up in the toilets, where smoking is forbidden. "The danger of a fire in the toilets is the most frightening in-flight hazard feared by cockpit and cabin crews alike," a statement said. (Reuters)

Labor and Other Unrest Spreads in South Korea

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Labor and political protests triggered clashes in several South Korean cities Thursday, and dozens of new strikes began in a drive for higher wages and freer unions.

Hundreds of small companies closed their doors as the effects of strikes at major industries trickled down. The Labor Ministry said there were strikes at about 240 workplaces.

At Seoul National University, about 300 students threw fire-bombs Thursday at police who fired tear gas to prevent them from marching off campus. Witnesses said the protest was prompted by the arrest Wednesday of the student association president, Lee Nam Ju. Mr. Lee was detained when he tried to attend an opposition rally.

About 140 high school girls and relatives started a sit-in Thursday in Seoul to press demands that the government dismiss teachers accused of beating students.

The labor and political turmoil merged in the southern city of Kwangju, where students clashed with police. The students were intercepting buses operated by non-striking drivers and painting "We support strikes" on the sides.

On Wednesday night, students captured police who tried to stop them from halting the buses. Riot police stormed a university campus to rescue the police officers, and six persons were injured.

Also Wednesday, about 2,000 anti-government protesters and supporters of the striking workers fought riot police in central Seoul after a rally at Myeongdong Cathedral. The rally was largely political, but organizers said it also was in support of the strikers.

In Kangwon Province in the east, about 1,500 striking coal miners occupied a section of highway, stoned a company office building and burned a car parked in front of the company's guest house, news reports said.

The Labor Ministry said 90 new strikes were begun Wednesday and Thursday while 29 were settled by negotiations between the workers and management. The ministry did not provide a figure for the number of strikes.

Other officials said disputes were reported to have been settled at about 60 companies over the two days, including 10 mines, a ship-



A BIRTHDAY FOR THE WALL — West Berliners having a beer Thursday beneath the Berlin Wall, which was begun by the East German authorities 26 years before. The East German Communist Party newspaper, Neues Deutschland, said the wall had helped "secure our borders." At least 71 people have died trying to escape over the wall.

U.S. Restricts Small California Planes Rules for Los Angeles Area Follow Several Near-Crashes

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Following a near-collision at Los Angeles International Airport, the Federal Aviation Administration has announced new regulations on private aircraft in that area.

The announcement Wednesday in Washington by the head of the FAA, T. Allan McArtor, comes after a string of near-collisions across the United States in the last few days.

In the most recent incident, an American Airlines pilot had to bank sharply and dive to avoid hitting a small, unidentified private plane as the American jetliner approached the Los Angeles airport.

The encounter took place Tuesday evening at 7,400 feet (2,240 meters) just outside the boundary of the restricted airspace that private planes are prohibited from entering without permission and electronic altitude reporting devices.

FAA officials estimated that the two planes passed within 300 feet of one another.

Mr. McArtor said he was enlarging the restricted airspace and closing a north-south corridor over the Los Angeles airport to small planes. The FAA had announced plans to make the changes last week, but after the incident Tuesday, Mr. McArtor said they would take effect Aug. 19.

He said he was taking the action to "lessen the risk posed to the traveling public by VFR aircraft in and around the Los Angeles basin." VFR stands for "visual flight rules."

Nearly a third of the general aviation aircraft in the United States are registered in California, a spokesman for American Airlines said.

The number of reports of near-collisions is up 31 percent over last

year. The increase is attributed by aviation experts to a combination of increases in the number of incidents and in the number of reports made to the FAA.

In the first seven months of this year, the FAA reports, there have been 150 near-collisions involving at least one jet airliner. There were 82 such reports in the first seven months of 1986.

Overall, in the first seven months of this year, 610 near-collisions have been reported to the FAA, compared to 464 in the first seven months of 1986.

The rise in near-collisions, particularly a spate of incidents since Saturday, has given impetus to a call by the aviation industry to more swiftly require all small planes flying around busy airports to be equipped with altitude reporting devices.

The FAA now is requiring small planes flying around the 23 busiest U.S. airports to be equipped with the devices, known as Mode-C transponders, by Dec. 1.

"These incidents also highlight the need for modernization of the entire air traffic control system, which is still operating with outdated computers and too few controllers," said William F. Bolger, president of the Air Transport Association, the lobbying organization for the major U.S. airlines.

In the Los Angeles incident, the American plane, a Boeing 737, was carrying 78 passengers and four crew members on a flight from Seattle and San Francisco.

In Chicago, another incident Tuesday involved a corporate Learjet and an unidentified private plane as the jet was approaching Midway Airport for a landing.

Mort Edelstein, an FAA spokesman, said the Learjet pilot, who dived suddenly to avoid hitting the

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One of a series of messages from leading companies of the world appearing during the IHT's anniversary year.

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German Democratic Republic

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

What Reagan Didn't Say

It was a bit odd to hear President Reagan stating Wednesday night that there was nothing he could say to make right the situation that grew out of his sale of arms to Iran...

did address — the origin of the arms sales, for instance — his presentation went past much that the testimony had revealed.

When Gas Is \$5 a Gallon

Forget oil taxes, import fees and subsidies for alternate fuels, say Reagan energy experts: the market alone will produce the right amount of oil at the right price.

commitment can't be easily measured, but surely amounts to several percent of the \$300 billion U.S. defense budget.

Small Pets, Big Problems

Recently there was a news account of the tribulations of Alan Fisk of Poolesville, Maryland, whose local zoning authorities have barred him from keeping a pet sheep, named Buttercup, at his home.

are getting the creeps with reference to this new boom in miniature-animal collecting, which encompasses, these days, not only horses and donkeys but half-size rabbits, tiny chickens, pygmy goats and "Chinese water deer."

Little Grace at Graceland

"Where were you when you heard that Elvis had died?" That question, asked by one announcer of another during a recent New York Mets baseball game, vividly illustrated the legendary power of Elvis Presley, the king of rock-and-roll.

decorous aspect of the Elvis legend. In his hometown of Memphis, Tennessee, worshipping Elvis is more earthy, sensual, at times tawdry. Witness the current gathering of disciples. They include grown men in pompadour hair and porkchop sideburns in unabashed imitation of the King.

OPINION Dr. Strangelove's Latest Passion: The Pershing-IAs

By Paul C. Warnke

WASHINGTON — The movie "Dr. Strangelove" was subtitled "How I Stopped Worrying and Learned to Love the Bomb." The current debate over the pending agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union to eliminate nuclear ballistic missiles which have ranges of 300 to 3,500 miles (483 to 5,633 kilometers) shows that many strategic thinkers have an abiding affection for nuclear weaponry.

nonnuclear-weapons nation to acquire such weapons or to have control of them. Under its constitution and the West European Union Charter, West Germany cannot possess nuclear arms. The nuclear-tipped Pershing-IAs must be either West German or American, and they can't be West German.

reputated. In 1977, the Soviet Union offered to ban any and all mobile ICBMs if the United States so wished. At that time, we insisted on maintaining the option of using mobile bases for our multiple-warhead MX missile.

Changed Times, Changed Mores

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — An old newspaper warrior, A.H. Raskin of The New York Times, once described his travels with Estes Kefauver, the presidential candidate, in the 1950s.



historian Theodore Roszak looked about at the end of that decade and recorded this impression: "It would hardly seem an exaggeration to call what we see arising among the young a 'counter culture' — meaning, a culture so radically disaffiliated from the mainstream assumptions of our society that it scarcely looks to many as a culture at all but takes on the alarming appearance of a barbarian intrusion."

At IMF and the World Bank, Change Brings Hope

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Recall the International Monetary Fund, which was bitterly condemned in parts of Latin America as "neo-colonialist" or "neo-imperialist" for its role in enforcing austerity as it managed the 1982 debt crisis?

in overcome the feeling that he has blundered on the reorganization issue. Mr. Camdessus, on the other hand, already has made a strong impression. He is open and accessible to staff and said a close observer, "He even recognizes that arrears [overdue payments] to the IMF by some countries are a problem, and that's something that the IMF didn't even want to talk about before Camdessus arrived."

that while the current debt strategy needs "fresh impetus," a resumption of normal debtor-creditor relations is "not yet imminent, to say the least. Indeed, the debt situation has recently been showing some signs of strain."

Mr. Conable's speech to the joint annual meeting could be a make-or-break event.

bank is trying to put together a special fund to help hard-pressed African countries. "Here's the IMF, which is supposed to be a short-term monetary institution, concerned about international liquidity and exchange rates," said Richard Feinberg of the Overseas Development Council.

1912: Turko-Italian Talks 1937: Crisis in Shanghai PARIS — I have been able to learn the conditions laid by the Porte as a basis for peace negotiations at the interviews which took place recently in Switzerland between the President of the Ottoman Council of States and two Deputies representing the Italian Government.

A Glib Case By Pakistan

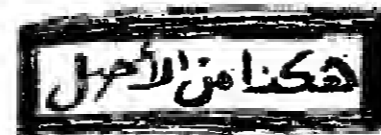
By Nambal C. Menon

WASHINGTON — Mushaid Hussain's article on why Pakistan needs a nuclear bomb (7/17, July 31) contains the kind of glib arguments that long have been fed to the American people. The way I see it, Pakistan (or, for that matter, India) needs a nuclear option like it needs a pain in the head.

Mr. Hussain contends that Pakistan must have a credible nuclear deterrent because it is a smaller and weaker neighbor that has fought three wars with India. But so has India had to fight three wars with Pakistan; it should be recalled that the last clash, in 1971, was triggered by a unilateral, synchronized attack mounted by the Pakistani air force on more than half a dozen Indian air bases.

As for the warning that generous Uncle Sam can speedily be transformed into the ugly American — well, remember when the U.S. Embassy in Pakistan was sacked in 1979? The ultimate threat, Mr. Hussain argues, is that Pakistan could retaliate for an aid cut by "making up with the Soviets on Afghanistan, moving closer to Iran and China" and in effect, a letting go of "the apron strings of a distant godfather."

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OPINION

Where Liberty Is at Stake, It's Judges Who Must Rule

By Anthony Lewis

SAN FRANCISCO — For nearly 200 years now the United States has lived under a constitution enforced by judges. The system was unique for most of that time. But now, to a far greater extent than generally realized, other democracies have adopted the view that judges should protect individual liberty from invasion by governments.

ABROAD AT HOME

ingly clear the other day in a discussion among justices of supreme courts around the world. They spoke of their role — their willingness to stand against political leaders — in ways that resonated with American history.

All kinds of countries have written constitutions. The crucial question is whether the rights that they describe are theoretical — as in the Soviet Union, for example — or whether judges will order politicians to obey the rules. That was the question explored by a panel of judges here at the American Bar Association meeting.

What would they do, the judges were asked, if in conditions of emergency their government passed a law suspending constitutional guarantees? Without hesitation, judges from West Germany, Zimbabwe and India said, "We would strike it down."

Wolfgang Zeidler, the president of the German Federal Constitutional Court, said his court frequently found legislation in conflict with the West German Constitution, and had overwhelming public support for that role. "We def-

nately have judicial supremacy," he said. "Judicial activism," a term of high controversy in America, was used with no embarrassment by the panelists.

"There is a degree of judicial activism open to the courts," Chief Justice R.S. Pathak of the Indian Supreme Court said. "The people turn to the courts and say, 'Look, we are in difficulty.'"

"I don't think that activism is a bad word at all," Justice Enrique Petracchi of the Argentine Supreme Court said. Of course the reality in Argentina, which he asserted, is that the rule of law was displaced by military rule until the recent re-establishment of democracy.

Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena of Zimbabwe described how his Supreme Court enforces the constitution of a country only seven years old. Zimbabwe has a state of emergency, as the constitution permits, but the court has ordered the government to give detailed reasons for detaining any person and to let detainees have access to lawyers. And despite criticism of the judges, the government has complied with their orders.

The judges spoke also of the need to interpret a constitution in the light of contemporary understanding. Otherwise, Mr. Zeidler said, it would be so inflexible that it could not last — that it would have to be replaced. He used the American expression "a living constitution."

Judge Daryl Dawson, of the High Court of Australia, spoke of the need for judges to give meaning to the broad concept of a bill of rights — which Australia does not have. "With words like 'due process' and 'liberty,'" he said, "it is up to the judges to put content into them."

Other judges in the audience echoed



supremacy — of judges making politicians follow the rules — is the great American contribution to political science. But there was also a considerable sense of irony. For at this very moment the American tradition of constitutionalism, of judges protecting individuals from government, is under challenge.

The president of the United States and his attorney general want to curtail the judicial function. They speak of the need to exercise "judicial restraint" and to follow the "original in-

He's Out Picking Up Empties To Get the IRS Off His Case

By William E. Geist

NEW YORK — Of the estimated 50,000 homeless people in New York, John Ed Croft is probably the only one asking passers-by on the street for the name of a good tax lawyer.

MEANWHILE

that he is not just another street-corner prophet of paranoia. It is on his case to the tune of \$11,486.72. Mr. Croft, 50, lives in an abandoned building on the Lower East Side with no heat, light or water. He is unemployed and eats in soup kitchens.

He is dubious about his ability to come up with the money in a timely fashion. "My friends on the street laugh like crazy when I tell them about it," he said.

On Tuesday, Mr. Croft was out picking up empty bottles and cans, worth 5 cents each, to send to the Collection Division, Internal Revenue Service, 120 Church Street, New York. He needs 229,735 cans, and he hinted that he could use a little help from the public, either by sending cans in his name or by purchasing his oil paintings.

"I don't have money," he said. "Empty cans are the currency of the street. Three cans gets you a cigarette. Five cans gets you a hard-boiled egg."

A spokesman, Rod Young, said the IRS could not discuss the case of any individual taxpayer. He did say, "There is no provision for paying taxes with cans."

"I don't see why not," said Deborah Mashibini, assistant director of the Coalition for the Homeless, who is trying to assist Mr. Croft with his tax problem. "They seize property as payment, like cars and boats."

In fact, they are trying to seize what Mr. Croft said was his only worldly possession, a 1981 Pontiac that is worth \$1,000 at the most. He said a woman in the Collection Division of the Manhattan office of the IRS had been screaming at him over the telephone to divulge the location of the car.

"She was yelling: 'Tell me where it is! Tell me! We'll find out! We have ways!'" "I must say," Ms. Mashibini added, "we have helped homeless people in every way imaginable, but this is our first tax case. We're looking for a tax attorney to take his case."

Mr. Croft said he was a frustrated painter working as a computer-program analyst, living in a four-room apartment on Staten Island and paying alimony in 1981, when he decided to change his life. "The apartment house burned down," he said. "And everything that

I owned, including pictures of my children, was destroyed. My life changed. I decided to devote full time to my painting. I didn't flip out or anything. It was a rational decision."

One change that he made was to send letters informing the Internal Revenue Service that he was not filing a 1981 federal income-tax return until they told him how the government could justify spending his money to prop up corrupt dictators and to build useless weapons systems instead of for educational and social programs.

He also changed his residence, from Staten Island to a sleeping bag in the abandoned blockhouse in the northwestern corner of Central Park. Mr. Croft said he painted there, wrapped his paintings carefully and buried them in the park, where 10 still lie in rest.

When someone stole his sleeping bag, he took up residence on Fifth Avenue at 53d Street, where, he said, he calls his "cardboard condominium," a refrigerator box that, he said, "was nice and warm with a blanket."

"The police stopped one night," he recalled, "and said the merchants objected to the image we presented." That is when he moved to the basement of the abandoned building where he now lives. He buys canvases, brushes and food with money from collecting cans and bottles.

He said that his paintings sold for \$400 each, and that he had sold a few at the Church Street Community Gallery in White Plains, New York, and at a show by the coalition at Christ Church on Park Avenue in Manhattan.

"Being a homeless person is not reflected in my work," he said. "I don't feel sorry for myself. Anyway, I forget everything when I'm painting."

"Most of the homeless people I meet are not the stereotypical insane people or alcoholics. I drink chocolate milk myself. And I'm not on welfare. All that most of the people on the street need is an education, some job skills."

As he was putting away his IRS papers, a newspaper clipping fell out of a folder. It showed Mr. Croft in 1979, when he became vice president for fund raising for a Greenwich, Connecticut, art group.

"I just want to remind the government to spend a little money on its people, as people in this country without food and without a place to live," he said, with a knowledge of his subject and 22 cans for the IRS.

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

This Is Not India's Game

Regarding the opinion column, "Gandhi Plays a Dangerous Game in Sri Lanka," (June 18) by Paul Johnson:

How can Mr. Johnson, who writes of a Tamil infiltration of Sri Lanka, close his eyes to the fact that the flow of Tamils has been in the other direction (150,000 Tamil refugees reaching India in the last three years).

Communal tensions in India and Sri Lanka find their roots in the British colonial policy of divide and rule, which set community against community and religion against religion. A policy perhaps not completely justified by the "abstract principle of the rule of law and equality" but nonetheless very effective.

Mr. Johnson's analysis of recent events is a classic piece of disinformation. Pakistan has invaded India three and China has done so once, in recent years. Kashmir is very much an integral part of India. And to say that India

invaded Goa is like saying that the Free French Forces invaded France.

He describes Sri Lanka as anxious to be democratic. A laudable sentiment. India is democratic and has been so for all of its independent existence. Its people are bound together not only by "fragile bonds of law and democratic custom" but also by cultural and ethnic ties which go back at least two thousand years.

ABHAY SHUKLA, Tanjay, Switzerland.

A Dangerous Comparison

Regarding the opinion column "What to Do About Iran? Stay Away" (July 24) by William Pfaff:

To compare the French Revolution and the revolution of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini seems a dangerous historical mistake. The French revolution was based upon the concept of liberty for the individual against the absolute power of king and church. It gave to the world the Declaration of Human

Rights, which is still the basis for the French Constitution. At the time, France had to face the coalition of the European monarchies that could not protect their status quo while an example of democracy was at their door.

Iran today takes the opposite direction. Its ideology is based upon religious fanaticism that denies any place for individual respect. Also, today's democracies are not at all like the old European monarchies. To draw such a parallel implies that our bases are rotten.

PHILIPPE SANMARCO, Député des Bouches du Rhône, Adjoint au Maire de Marseille, Paris.

Mr. Pfaff is right when he states that history is a dangerous counselor. Too often stereotyped responses fail because time changes conditions. In Lessons of History, Will Durant quotes René Sédillot, "L'histoire n'a pas de sens."

H. RICHARD SONIS, Saint-Jean-Cap-Ferrat, France.

But What About Blacks?

Regarding the news report "Australia's Pro-Immigration Policy Gives Nation a Multi-Racial Character" (July 20) by Michael Richardson:

Sure the Australians treat Asian and Oriental immigrants with respect and genuine affection. But while my observation in both Australia and New Zealand is that the people practice no discrimination against black visitors or students, when the question arises of resettling large groups of people from, say, South Africa, a colored curtain falls immediately.

BRUCE F. PHILLIPS, Rankwell, Austria.

The U.S. Navy's Mines

Regarding the opinion column "A Personal Message From a Retiring Colonel" (Aug. 3) by James Reston:

Mr. Reston writes "It takes a strong country to survive a government that ... sweeps the Gulf without mine-

sweepers ...". Americans were once masters at mine warfare. In World War I, from June to October 1918, the U.S. Navy laid most of the 70,000 mines in the 240-mile (380-kilometer) North Sea Barrage between Scotland and Norway. This, an idea of Assistant Navy Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt, was to close the North Sea's northern exit to U-boat sorties into the Atlantic. The antenna mine used was designed and produced in the United States.

FREDERICK B. TURNER, La Croix-de-Rozon, Switzerland.

Too Good to Be True

I was fascinated to read on July 24 in your feature "In Our Pages 50 Years Ago" that British law recognized in 1937, as valid cause for divorce, "incurable insanity if given due care in treatment for at least five years." Talk about an enlightened legal code! No doubt a typo, alas.

AL ROSSUM, Paris.

GENERAL NEWS

Chinese Party Is Expected to Dismiss A Top Theorist and Other 'Liberals'

By Daniel Southerland

BEIJING — A leading Chinese Communist Party theoretician is under attack and will be dismissed from his position because his views depart radically from party orthodoxy, according to Chinese sources.

The sources said that Su Shaozhi, 63, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, has offended party leaders with his criticism of the Chinese political system and his advocacy of democratic reforms.

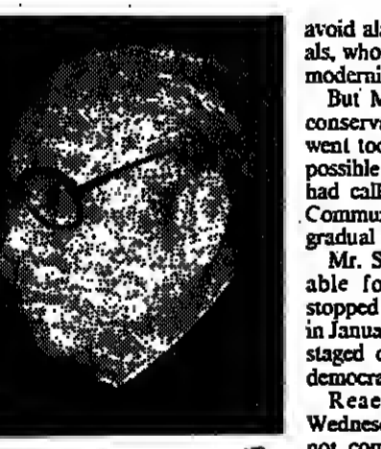
They said that senior officials made a decision to dismiss the theoretician more than two weeks ago.

The sources said that at least three other intellectuals were being forced to resign from the Communist Party, including a liberal theorist, Wang Ruoshan, and a prominent and outspoken playwright, Wu Zuguang. Mr. Wu, 70, confirmed that party officials had advised him to resign from the party, which he did Aug. 1.

One source said that several other "liberals" were likely to be forced out of the party.

Independent analysis said that the senior Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, was likely to have approved the moves as part of a compromise with party traditionalists, or conservatives.

To push their economic revisions, Mr. Deng and Prime Minis-



Wu Zuguang, a playwright who is among intellectuals being forced to resign from China's Communist Party.

ter Zhao Ziyang, who is the acting Communist Party chairman, have been willing to make ideological concessions to the conservatives.

Trade-offs between revisionists and conservatives are expected at a major party congress in October. A Chinese source said that he was shocked that the decision to remove Mr. Su was timed so closely to the congress, which is expected to stress unity.

Sources said that the removal of Mr. Su would be done quietly, without a formal announcement, to avoid alarming Chinese intellectuals, who are regarded as crucial to modernization.

But Mr. Deng has agreed with conservatives that intellectuals went too far during a debate over possible political reforms. Mr. Su had called for restrictions on the Communist Party's power and for gradual democratization.

Mr. Su, who was readily available for interviews last year, stopped seeing foreign journalists in January after university students staged demonstrations calling for democracy.

Reached by telephone on Wednesday, Mr. Su said he could not comment on reports that he was being pressured to resign. A spokesman for the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences said, "We haven't heard anything like that."

Prime Minister Zhao has tried to assure intellectuals that a campaign begun earlier this year against "bourgeois liberalism," or Western influences, was limited in scope and would affect only a few party members. The campaign resulted in the much publicized removal of three prominent intellectuals from the party.

Mr. Su's research institute was established in 1979, under the Academy of Social Sciences, to study Marxism and Maoism. The Communist Party previously had regarded Maoist thought to be too sacred to study or to debate.

Alfonso Said To Be Coerced On Amnesty

By Shirley Christian

BUENOS AIRES — The human-rights organization Americas Watch has charged that the Argentine government and legislature were under "ominous threat" from the armed forces when they decided to limit the prosecution of military officers for human-rights violations.

The legislation, which took effect in early June, was drafted and adopted while a "powerfully armed elite" was threatening "to eliminate the country's democratic process and to return to the brutal practices of the past," the New York-based group said Wednesday.

President Raúl Alfonsín introduced the legislation after a series of rebellions in army units over the Easter weekend led by midlevel officers. The rebels insisted they were not interested in taking power, but wanted redress for several issues, including an end to attempts to prosecute men of their rank.

The law later passed by congress, called the "due obedience" law, freed all but a few dozen retired senior officers from the possibility of trial in connection with the "dirty war" against leftist guerrillas a decade ago. About 9,000 people disappeared and thousands more were imprisoned and tortured for political reasons.

The report was Americas Watch's first study on human rights in Argentina since the country returned to elected government in December 1983. It was written by Juan E. Mendez, an Argentine lawyer who was a political prisoner at the outset of the military regime and is now Washington director of Americas Watch.

Despite the criticism, the report praised Argentina's "impressive" achievement in convicting five former armed forces commanders, two of them former presidents of the 1976-83 military regime.

It said that Mr. Alfonsín deserved credit for this and for restoring "ethical governance."

It said, however, that the "due obedience" legislation, by exculpating torturers who were supposedly obeying orders, was "clearly inconsistent" with the United Nations Convention Against Torture, which states that obedience to orders is not an excuse for torture.

Argentina has ratified the convention.

Spain Is Preparing Law To Protect Its Coastline

Spain is drawing up a law to protect its coastline from the damaging effects of uncontrolled tourist development. The new Coast Law would restrict construction and bar landowners from claiming beaches as private property. Beaches would be declared public domain up to the high-water mark and would be accessible to all.

For 30 years concrete hotels, tourist villages and private residences have mushroomed all along Spain's beaches. About 40 percent of the 4,900-mile (7,880-kilometer) coast is either built up or has been declared suitable for building.

The measure would establish a protection area extending 100 meters from the high-water mark. Housing, unauthorized road construction, destruction of sand reserves, forest clearing, dumping or advertising would be banned. Construction permits would be granted only to cafés, restaurants and other buildings of "special interest." Authorities would also be able to exercise control over any construction in an area extending one kilometer from the shore. Buildings within this zone would have to "adapt to the environment."

Around Europe

In an attempt to warn citizens about enemy spies, the West German counterintelligence service has distributed a poster showing a pretty blond woman smiling seductively over her shoulder. The poster, which reads "The Smile of Espionage?" provides a confidential telephone number for those who are suspicious. One of the first responses to the poster, however, was a complaint of discrimination against women. The Public Services and Transport Union

asked that the poster be withdrawn after a female customs officer complained that it depicted women as seductresses. The Office for the Protection of the Constitution, or counterintelligence

service, rejected the request, saying that seduction was a well-known stratagem of the Soviet bloc.

Bulgaria's first Western-style, computerized marriage agency is attracting a great number of clients, according to its founder, Lina Gabrovska. The four-month-old business, which sets up dates on the basis of computer files instead of organizing singles dances, has 350 people on its computer register, and about 1,000 others have visited its office in Sofia since early July. Clients fill out questionnaires giving their age, height, weight, education, job and interests. A Sofia official said the agency obviously filled a need among single Bulgarian people. Official figures show that nearly one woman in eight and one man in twelve aged 34 to 40 are single, divorced or widowed.

British Telecommunications PLC has developed a computerized translation system that will allow people who do not speak each other's language to talk on the telephone. The "instantaneous translating telephone" can convert simple sentences from English to French and French to English. The caller talks into a microphone linked to a personal computer, which translates the message and "speaks" in a synthetic voice. The system's vocabulary consists of 400 common business expressions involving more than 1,000 words. British Telecom said its equipment can also translate English into German, Swedish, Spanish and Italian and that it is working on the reverse capability.

—SYTSKE LOOLJEN

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Das Lächeln der Spionage

A West German poster spy. Is she too seductive?



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—SYTSKE LOOLJEN

Bilingual Education Set Back in U.S.

By Jay Mathews

LOS ANGELES — In a blow to bilingual education in the United States, unionized teachers here have voted overwhelmingly to ask for a return to predominantly English instruction.

Los Angeles has the nation's largest program for teaching immigrant schoolchildren in their native language, and a National Education Association spokesman, Howard Carroll, said that "what happens there will affect the whole country."

The vote only sets the union's bargaining position and is unlikely to have an immediate impact on the Los Angeles school board's support for its bilingual program. But educators and union officials said it will have a significant impact in other districts still debating how to teach immigrants.

Results tabulated Tuesday night

in a referendum of nearly 7,000 union members showed 78 percent in favor of moving toward predominantly English instruction, often called "immersion." About 22 percent opposed the move.

A separate ballot measure asking support for the current system, which encourages instruction in Spanish or other foreign languages for recent immigrants, was defeated 58 percent to 42 percent.

An estimated 1.2 million to 1.7 million American children are unable to understand English well, and the bilingual approach is a widely accepted way of helping them.

But a few researchers, parents and teachers have begun to argue that the program delays adjustment to American society. They say all-English instruction, with some foreign language assistance by teachers' aides, would be better. Los Angeles has 159,000 pupils

Albanians Flee to Yugoslavia

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — Seventeen members of three Albanian families from the border village of Vrmos have arrived in the southern Yugoslav republic of Montenegro, where they have requested asylum, the official Tanjug news agency reported Wednesday.

French Find and Plan to Raise a Safe From Titanic

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A French expedition to the wreck of the Titanic has found a safe from the liner and hopes to raise it to the surface in the next few days, a spokesman for the expedition said Thursday.

The safe does not, however, appear to be the famous strongbox that may contain millions of dollars worth of valuable jewelry, said Daniel Puget, spokesman for Taurus International, the technical consultants to the expedition.

"According to the dimensions, it is not the legendary safe," Mr. Puget said. He explained that the ship, which sank 550 miles (about 550 kilometers) off Newfoundland on April 15, 1912, contained four large safes and one smaller safe.

From descriptions provided by the three-member crew of the submarine Nautilus, the safe they spot-

ted when diving Wednesday was the small one. Mr. Puget said.

He said it was lying on the ocean floor two miles below the surface.

According to legend, the main safe on the Titanic may have contained a fortune in jewelry belonging to some of its millionaire passengers.

Some experts, though, say most of the valuables were likely to have been removed from the safe in the hours before the ship sank after hitting an iceberg. In all, 1,513 passengers and crew members drowned.

Earlier this year, John Joslyn, president of Westgate Group, a Los Angeles-based production company that is filming the expedition, said the company would present artifacts found on it during a live television show from Monte Carlo

in October. Mr. Joslyn said the safes, if found, would be opened for the first time during the show.

Mr. Puget said, however, that it would be premature to suppose that the safe spotted this week would be on the show.

He said that the safe would be brought to the surface in a day or two and transported to a laboratory in Paris operated by the national electricity utility, Electricité de France.

Photographs of the safe were scheduled to arrive in Paris within the next few days, he said.

The safe was among four that were found by a U.S. expedition to the site last year, but the French expedition was not given access to the maps of the U.S. team.

Mr. Puget said the salvage of other artifacts began Thursday and

would continue daily, weather permitting, through Sept. 10.

Objects are being scoured up by the Nautilus, a submarine owned by the French Institute for Research and Exploitation of the Sea.

The Nautilus has two arms capable of retrieving objects as small as tea cups. The objects are placed in a retractable basket.

Therered to the sub, which has a three-man crew, is a small robot that shoots videotape and still photographs.

The Nautilus returns daily to the research vessel Nadir, floating above the wreckage.

Mr. Puget said the safe was found in the debris field that surrounds the Titanic's hull. The mud around the vessel is littered with silver, bottles, dishes and other objects in an area with a diameter of 2.5 miles.

TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Service at Half the Price: One-Class and Unrestricted

by Roger Collis

THE idea is audaciously simple. Forget about business class, economy excursion, FEX, APEX, SUPEREX and the usual raft of "come-on" fares that disappear three weeks before a flight and are so bedged with restrictions as to make them unworkable for business travel.

This is the formula that the Irish airline (formed in June 1985) adopted on its first major service between Dublin and London a year ago in May and has extended what it calls, "No Nonsense" fares to all its five routes out of Ireland: Dublin, Cork, Knock, in the northwest, and Waterford, in the southeast, to its hub at Luton Airport, near London.

Said Cathal Ryan, chairman of London European and deputy chairman of Ryanair: "Our philosophy with unrestricted fares is to allow small to medium-sized businesses to develop by opening up their commercial horizons to Britain and farther afield and not be stung in the process. What we're going to do next is to base aircraft in Europe—in Brussels, for example. So we'll then feed flights in true hub and spoke fashion from both Europe [London European] and Ireland [Ryanair] into Luton. It's our intention by 1991 to develop at least 17 routes into Europe from five points in Ireland, which will give us a total of 126 city pairs."

Although both airlines are majority-owned by the Ryan family (Cathal, Declan, his brother, and their father, Tony Ryan, chairman of Guinness Peat Aviation based at Shannon), they are "commercially and legally separate." London European has a majority British share-holding. Ryanair is an Irish company. It's a neat device that enables each airline to apply for routes with its respective government and pick up passengers at its Luton hub. London European has licenses to fly from Luton to Frankfurt ("This should be in operation early next year," Cathal Ryan

said) Düsseldorf, Vienna, Paris, Nice and Zurich. Ryanair has licenses from the Irish authorities to fly from Dublin to Paris and Munich. "But neither the Germans nor the French will ratify them because our fares are too low," said Eugene O'Neill, Ryanair's chief executive. "Dublin to Paris at present is Irish £460 [about \$322, round-trip] whereas we want to charge Irish £159; it'll be totally unrestricted and we'll probably have a daily flight. The French are going to take another three months to make up their mind, so we can't start now until the winter."

All this is grand news, as they say in Ireland, for the business traveler who is forced to pay top dollar on

Irish airline simplifies fare maze

most flights in Europe for flexibility and a few frills.

Consider that Ryanair's one-way fare between Dublin and Luton is £59 and the round-trip, £85 (about \$93 and \$134). (There are seven flights a day in both directions operated by 104-seat BAC 111-50 jets. Luton is 45 minutes by rail from central London and is well served by motorways. You're also likely to have fewer delays. British Airways' Club Class (the only fully unrestricted fare available) is £186 round-trip. (You can do it for £152 in economy but you have to upgrade to club if you want to change your flight). Dan-Air, the independent British carrier, will charge you £168 for a full economy ticket.

Luton is a great little airport, but you can't do much except go into London or fly London European to Amsterdam (three flights a week) or to Brussels (two flights a day). This will cost £59 one-way and £99 round-trip to either destination. The round-trip fare on Ryanair-London European from Dublin to both Amsterdam and Brussels with a 40-minute transfer at Luton) is Irish £199. Comparable fares on a direct flight are Irish £366 and Irish £388.

The last travel story to Ireland last summer was the air fare war unleashed by Ryanair's entry on the Dublin-London route—the third busiest in Europe and at that time one of the most expensive. "The incumbent carriers [Aer Lingus, British Airways and Dan-

Air] dropped their fares by 25 to 40 percent and brought in a myriad of other fares. Before we came on, APEX fares were well over Irish £100. Now they're down to around Irish £74. Even the boat and train operators cut their fares," Ryan said. "By the end of our first year of operations we had carried 172,000 passengers and recorded a profit, which is unprecedented. Overall, there has been a traffic increase of 39 percent on the route. Our load factors are now averaging 75 to 78 percent."

State-dominated airlines, which still carve up most European routes with cozy price-fixing and pooling arrangements, have long argued that it is the discount passenger who is keeping down the cost of business fares. What they are really concerned about is diluting their yield by business travelers trading down to a cheaper fare.

Ryanair, along with other independent airlines that have been allowed to fly on liberalized routes (such as those between the U.K. and Ireland, Belgium and Holland), has proved this argument to be specious. By offering innovative fares for business travelers who are prepared to sacrifice some flexibility of frills for a cheaper ticket, they have generated new business.

British Midland introduced a one-class business service on the Heathrow-Schiphol route in June 1986 with a one-way unrestricted fare of £69 (compared with £85 on British Airways or KLM). BM also offers a three-day return for £119—you pay the full fare if you stay longer—as well as the usual discount fares. The company says it has a load factor of 65 percent and has already written off its introductory costs.

Virgin Atlantic flies a one-class daily between Gatwick and Maastricht in the southeast of Holland, a business route of its own with close links to Düsseldorf, Eindhoven and Cologne. The one-way fare of £35 with a weekend surcharge of £10 is virtually unrestricted; you pay £10 if you change your ticket on day of departure. "Our loads are in the high 80s and 90s" said Virgin's marketing manager, Chris Moss.

Early in June, Virgin launched a new service between Luton and Dublin with a one-way fare of £35 (same conditions as for Maastricht), which is even cheaper than Ryanair. Said Ryan, "We were genuinely delighted to see them come on; it plays into our hand as well by creating more awareness of Luton."

What's sure is that initiatives like these will help to give the business traveler what he needs—choice and convenience at a realistic price.



Musician plays and sings in Hong Kong club (above); performers at De Tre Musketere (left).

Jazz Around the Clock in Copenhagen

by Bill Boggs

AT 1:30 A.M. on a balmy weeknight in Copenhagen, despite a tip that there would be live music and food at a jazz club called La Fontaine, it seemed hard to believe much would be happening at such a late hour.

But when the light-blue door swung open at 11 Kompagnistrade, the harmonies of "Satin Doll" floated out. A musician was playing a white baby grand piano, accompanied by bass and drums, and the small room was crowded. Some people were eating; others were dancing in whatever space they could find between the closely packed tables.

The music was smooth and professional, and both the melodies and the food were served until 5 A.M. At that hour, with the precision of the Swiss railroad, another club called Hong Kong opens—and stays open until 1 A.M. the next day.

Finding jazz clubs thronged with people in midmorning would be no easy task in most cities, but Copenhagen, which has long billed itself as the jazz center of Europe—continues to flourish, offering a wide array of music at virtually any hour.

Musicians attest the city's allure. The singer Joe Williams describes Copenhagen as "one of the hippest places I've ever been in my life." Of the local fans he said, "They like tradition, but they're streets beyond—always ready for a change." The saxophonist Stan Getz, Dexter Gordon and Ben Webster, the pianist Bud Powell and the bassist Oscar Pettiford are among the many noted musicians who have lived in Copenhagen over the years. Mercer Ellington, the band leader and son of Duke, lives there now. "We've been trend setters in jazz while

the rest of Europe trails behind," he said. "The most modern place for jazz for overseas concepts is Copenhagen."

Jazz has deep roots in the Danish capital. "At one point it was the purest center of jazz in the world," said Getz. The vibraphonist Milt Jackson, reflecting on 35 years of performing around the world with the Modern Jazz Quartet, said: "Copenhagen has consistently been one of the great cities of the world for jazz. Local fans still remember Louis Armstrong, who descended from the open-air stage during one outdoor concert at Tivoli Garden in the early 1960s to play his trumpet while leading an impromptu parade of hundreds of delighted listeners around the garden walks."

That enthusiasm has been passed on to today's generation. "The Danish kids are really into music," said George Wein, the jazz festival producer and creator of the Newport Jazz Festival. "As a city, Copenhagen reflects a lot of the feeling of jazz in the atmosphere. It's a walking city. Somehow jazz fits into that atmosphere."

For the traveler who enjoys journeying into the night in search of jazz, there is much to explore. Even at 10:30 in the morning, couples were dancing to recorded music and drinking beer at Hong Kong, which is in a basement at 7 Nyhavn in the refurbished harbor area.

The annual Copenhagen Jazz Festival, held this year from July 3 to 12, offered 290 concerts featuring artists as diverse as the bandleader Cab Calloway and the saxophonist Ornette Coleman.

"Most of the rest of the year, you'll find regular jazz performances in clubs like Montmartre, De Tre Musketere, or the Jazzhouse at Tivoli, when the gardens are open," said Jens Erik Sorensen, chairman of the festival. "But most important in

searching for jazz is that many restaurants have excellent groups on an ad hoc basis."

To find up-to-date listings for jazz in local restaurants, consult the entertainment section in the Friday issue of the Politiken newspaper. A first stop for lovers of Dixieland music should be De Tre Musketere, which has a different band every night, most of them made up of Danish musicians.

Wooden benches in one area of the club and tables in another enable visitors to enjoy either camaraderie or relative privacy.

But when the music heats up, dancing Danes are everywhere.

The sound, mostly with only slight amplification, was excellent during the Olsen's Hot Band's renditions of such classics as "I Can't Give You Anything but Love, Baby," "Just Because" and "When You're Smiling."

"We play traditional jazz with traditional instruments," said Hans-Hendrik Humleback, who manages the club along with his wife, Bodil, the owner.

"If you want post-Ben Webster type music, go to Montmartre."

Montmartre presents a wide range of international talent and offers music that ranges from bebop and oen-wave jazz to Afro, Brazilian and fusion. The club sometimes presents rock and funk as well.

The rich jazz history of Montmartre, where Getz was given a surprise party on his 50th birthday in 1977, is evident as you pass through the hallway from the cashier's booth into the performance area. The walls are hung with the framed covers of albums that have been recorded at the club, including "Tania Maria Live," "Charles Lloyd Quartet," "Ben Webster, Live at Montmartre" and "The Meeting—Jackie McLean and Dexter Gordon."

The room features a wide elevated stage that looks out on dozens of small tables and a bar area in an alcove to the right. It is quite informal; find a seat yourself and go to the bar for your own drinks.

Recent performers at Montmartre produced some excellent music. The Brazilian percussionist Nana Vasconcelos combined several native instruments with three synthesizers, cello chambers and bass to produce spectacularly original rhythmic sounds.

The Bob Stewart group featured a brass team of muted trumpet and trombone and a tuba with a microphone attached to the center of the bell. They played pieces by Duke Ellington and original compositions that showcased the trombonist blowing into two conch shells, producing a loud honking sound that was more compelling visually than it was aurally.

The Papa Blue house band at Jazzhouse Shuketer at Tivoli is made up of Danish musicians who play in the New Orleans tradition. The Jazzhouse has superb acoustics; the sound is bright and resonant.

Dozens of bicycles parked on both sides of the door help you find the entrance to Loppen Christiansia, which is frequented by a young crowd.

The large old room includes about 30 long pine tables, and plenty of space to walk around or dance. A recent Thursday night show featured Vita, a Brazilian-influenced eight-piece Danish band. The band has an excellent female tenor saxophone player and a female vocalist who sang equally well in Portuguese, English and Danish.

Bill Boggs, a television personality and producer, wrote this article for The New York Times.

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REGENA

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Baltic Continued from page 7

Square, bordered by the Evangelical-Lutheran cathedral and government buildings, are reminiscent of Leningrad. We climbed the steep stairs to the cathedral, expecting a grand view of the city. We were disappointed. Except for the harbor entrance, there are few sweeping views. Helsinki is wedded to the water and low to the ground. The potential views, from the cathedral or the city museum's garden, are spoiled by industrial plants and railroad tracks.

Near the cathedral is Senaatti Square, a shopping complex that primarily offers Finnish designed arts and crafts. After a brief look we went back to Mannerheimintie and, walking north for about 15 minutes, arrived at Finlandia Hall, the lakeside concert hall designed by architect Alvar Aalto, Helsinki's city museum and its pleasant rose garden and the National Museum.

The latter is worth a visit of several hours with its Viking artifacts and 17th- and 18th-century furniture, but especially for its extensive display on the lives of the dozen Finnish-European peoples in the Finno-Ugric language group, of which Lapp and Hungarian are a part.

The costumes, household items, tools and photographs depict life in villages from Lapland to southern Hungary with amazing color and variety in the costumes and footwear.

As for the languages, Finnish to a non-Finn is mind-boggling. It bears little resemblance to any Teutonic or Romance language, and without pictures illustrating the product on billboards, there are few clues to the meaning of the words. Generally, that is not a

problem since nearly everyone seems to speak other languages, notably English. But it might be helpful to know ravinola (restaurant), ale (sale), jäteloo (ice cream), and kilos (thank you), and that the Finns' name for their country is Suomi.

We browsed for souvenirs at the open-air market and made the requisite visit to Stockmann, Helsinki's premier department store. It offers some of the best of the West, rivaling NK (Nordiska Kompaniet) in Stockholm or Harrods. A friend who was a correspondent in Moscow for many years remembers how his family and others living in the compound for foreigners in Moscow eagerly awaited train shipments ordered from Stockmann, bringing everything from sheets and towels to tomatoes and frozen steaks.

On the street, Helsinki seems to lack the fashion flair of Stockholm, but there is no dearth of shops featuring imported high-style clothing, as well as dozens of stores specializing in furs and Finnish-designed porcelain and glass. Prices in Helsinki, as in Stockholm, seemed steep.

Among the attractions of Helsinki are the interesting short trips you can make outside the city by boat or bus, including going to a sauna in the country where it was invented and is a national institution. It would be a shame to miss the experience offered by the Finnish Sauna Society. By taking Bus number 20 from the Swedish Theater on Mannerheimintie or a taxi it is a short trip to Vaskiniemi, where the society operates saunas for tourists. Some Helsinki hotels also have saun



Esplanadi Park, in the heart of Helsinki.

center, gives a good idea of Swedish country life from the 14th century to the present. The park has grown tenfold since it was opened in 1891 by a Swedish pioneer and ethnographer named Artur Hazelius. Today it has 150 buildings from different parts of Sweden that have been reassembled, including several farmsteads, manor houses, churches and schoolhouses. Animals native to Scandinavia—reindeer, brown bears, Arctic seals, foxes, wolves—as well as some non-natives are allowed to roam in fenced, natural habitats. During the summer you can watch glassblowers, silversmiths, fabric printers and shoemakers at work.

You can spend hours or days in Skansen alone and several weeks exploring the Djurgården with its miles of bike paths and walking trails, its Tivoli amusement park, several museums, castles and restaurants with scenic views overlooking Lake Mälaren.

From the high points in the park (the highest is the Bredablick tower) you can see a city afloat. From the city's several harbors there are dozens of short boat cruises—including steamboats that offer luncheon and evening cruises—to choose from. Most trips leave from Stromskajen in front of the Grand Hotel, Klara Malarstrand at City Hall, Nydroplan, The Royal Palace and Strådhustorn.

The 17th-century summer palace at Drottningholm, about 45 minutes west of Stockholm by boat from the city hall docks, is worth the visit for the gardens and the 18th-century court theater, preserved as a theatrical museum and used for operas in the summer. The Kungsträdgården becomes a skating rink, and you can walk on frozen Lake Mälaren from the Old Town to the Djurgården. For a special holiday treat there is a Baltic cruise that arrives in Leningrad in time to toast the New Year with Russian vodka.

If they don't serve it where you're staying, why stay? BIRMA BEER

IN NEW YORK CITY'S MURRAY HILL. DORAL TUSCANY HOTEL

هكنا من الأحرار

TRAVEL

SHOPPING

A Quiet Copperware Center In Istanbul's Hectic Bazaar

by Alan Cowell

ISTANBUL — Shoehorned between Istanbul's great mosques and its tangles of alleyways and chaos, the city's Grand Bazaar seethes with people and pushers of everything from phony French perfumes to genuine silk rugs glimmering with their own intricacy.

Yet, at its core, in the oldest part of what the Turks call the Kapali Carsi (pronounced kap-a-LUH char-SHUH, and meaning covered market) there is a kind of still and peaceful vortex in L'Orient, a shop the size of a closet. It is a place where buyers and brokers (including two former U.S. presidents, Jimmy Carter and Richard Nixon) might find some peace, and contemplate trade in tranquility.

Murat Bilir, the shop's owner, deals mainly in copperware, some old, some not so old and seems to have decided that no one need be forced into buying. "I am not selling olives and cheese," he said. "Life goes on without a piece of copper." And so, too, the inference seems to be, would his customers, if they did not share that particular hankering for artifacts that Bilir, in the telling of their origins, transforms into the emblems of intimate histories.

Here, for instance, is a ladle-like utensil used by the nomads of southeast Turkey for roasting coffee beans over coals on their journeys between the cool mountain uplands of summer and the coastal refuge of winter. Here, too, he says, is a Russian samovar, brought into Turkey, maybe by Russians fleeing the October Revolution of 1917, maybe by more nefarious trading routes.

Then there are bowls and platters, whose origins, sometimes, may be detected from the style of workmanship. Fluted rims on large platters, for instance, usually denote Persian origin, while plain rims tend to be from Anatolia; etched copper, in a leaf pattern, and heavier than usual, is often of Russian origin, while engraved copper is usually from closer to home.

Bilir seems ready to share some of the expertise indispensable to dating and valuing the artifacts, which he sells for fixed prices. Hagging, typical of many parts of the Grand Bazaar, he regards as demeaning to both buyer and seller, so there has to be some trust, too, when buying items that might range from \$25 or less, to \$700 and more.

Generally, the visitors who come to my shop have a little bit of love for old pieces," he said. "Either they want to add to a collection, or they want a gift and think that copper makes a suitable gift." The standards for judging rarity and age seem to need an experienced eye. A water pitcher, for instance, that is noticeably smaller than aver-



Murat Bilir sells only at fixed prices; hagging is out.

age might have a rarity value. Some pieces are dated, but, often, it is a shape predominant in a particular era, or the weight of copper, or a craftsman's signature in Arabic that offers a clue to history. "In the market, we have what I call new, used and old pieces. New pieces, often machine-made, you can get just by picking up the phone. Used pieces are between 15 to 20 and 75 to 80 years old. After that, you have what I call old pieces, which will either have beautiful decorative work, an unusual shape or an unusual weight." Some buyers, he said, look particularly for inscriptions in Armenian, Arabic or Greek as evidence of antiquity. (Arabic signatures, for instance, might denote an age of 200 to 250 years, in the era of the sultans.) Other buyers simply like the functions of the pieces they buy, so that, with returning of the interior, a person might, for instance, buy a three-tiered copper lunch box, decades old, for, say, \$30, have it retinned and use it for picnic delicacies. The lunch boxes are made of three or more bowls that fit one on top of the other under a lid with a handle, all held together with copper bars that hook onto the sides. Turkish coffee pots, too, may be reused to brew the particularly thick, often sweet, cof-

FOOD

Restaurants Revisited, One Plus, One Minus

PARIS — Some of my fondest early dining memories in Paris revolve around long Saturday afternoon lunches at Androuët, the cheese shop and restaurant just off the Place de Clichy. We'd go with a crowd, order a few bottles of a young red Burgundy or Bordeaux, settle into the big 1930s wooden booths set beneath cellophane arches, and begin our graduate course in French cheese. Eagerly, we'd wade through the seven courses of cheese, seven different platters

Parisian taste in cheese. That translates as a trend for cheeses that are bland, chalky, anemic, underaged, a rejection of all that is pungent, earthy, cozing with character.

The procession was the same — we began with the full fat Brillat-Savarin, moved on to Saint-Nectaire and family, on through the land of Brie and all variety of chèvres, sampled the pungent Maroilles and finished off up with the blues. But the cheeses were served much too cold. Since they were also served much too young, it hardly mattered. They offered little in the way of aroma, flavor, satisfaction. In fact, there was barely a whiff of difference from platter to platter.

PATRICIA WELLS

served in ascending stages of pungency, slowly learning the difference between Brie de Meaux and Brie de Melun (that from Melun tends to be saltier). We'd search in vain for a Saint-Nectaire with character (it took eight years to find one properly aged, and that only in its native Auvergne), and we fell in love with the creamy, golden Soumaintra, the supple cow's milk cheese from Burgundy.

Always, the room was aromatic with a symphonic mingling of well-aged, raw milk cheeses, all exalting different aromas — some barnyard rich and lusty, others delicately, appealingly lactic. The aging crew of waiters took special professional pleasure in educating diners, advising not to fill up on bread, warning not to eat the rind, admonishing that if you take too much of this or that there will not be room for the parade of cheese trays yet to come. As dishes piled high with bits of rind and morsels of unripened cheese, waiters offered clean plates so we could all start anew.

So we returned, season after season, sometimes with notebooks in hand, with a mission to understand the geography of France through its goat cheeses. We soon realized that those from the gentle Loire, like the dry Valençay, the delicate Selle-sur-Cher, were feathery and elusive, elegant, fitting the Loire valley château life, while the energetic and pungent goat cheeses from Provence, such as the firm, aged picodon and herb-strewn poivre-d'ain offered visions of brilliant fields of lavender and dry, craggy hills sprouting tufts of wild thyme.

The next time we'd turn our energies to the blues, and decide that Bleu de Bresse is bland, nondescript next to its more pungent relatives, the creamy Roquefort, the buttery Fourme d'Ambert, the wild Corsican blue. We returned last week to Androuët, to find the arches razed, the clumsy but cozy wooden booths dismantled, the familiar old waiters sent out to pasture.

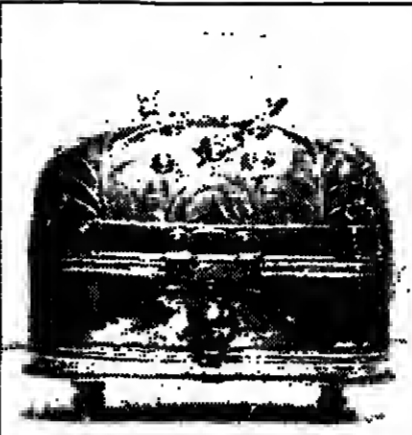
The new Androuët is a blend of blonde wood and butter yellow walls, with a super-realistic painting of contented Norman cows ruminating about a bucolic apple orchard. The seven-course cheese tasting menu now serves as a sorry tribute to modern-day

Thankfully, a return to the newly remodeled but basically unchanged Ambassade d'Auvergne — to my mind the best and most authentic Paris restaurant devoted to a single regional cuisine — met with a far better end. Most diners will probably not even notice the sprucing up, such as new stucco walls, a more elegant staircase, a lightening of what was a rather heavy country decor.

Ambassade d'Auvergne remains, as ever, one of the city's better buys, with a hearty but not heavy assortment of very satisfying, gratifying Auvergnat fare. This is the land of plenty — plenty of sausage and cabbage, boudin, mashed potatoes with garlic, delicious green lentils and crusty peasant bread. Best bets remain the first course *emincé de choux verts aux lardons chauds* (very finely shredded cabbage doused with warm red vinegar and tossed with meaty chunks of bacon), the *saucisse d'Auvergne aux lentilles du Puy* (well-seasoned pork sausage served in a vegetable lake of green lentils), and anything they serve with the local *aligot*, a soothing blend of potatoes and chunks of garlic whisked and enriched with fresh curds of Cantal cheese. Two local wines worth noting: The Madiran from Château Peyros, priced at 50 francs a half bottle, and the Cotes d'Auvergne Chantagne, at 85 francs a bottle.

Androuët, 41 Rue d'Amsterdam, Paris 8; tel: 48.74.26.90. Closed Sunday and holidays. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. 180-franc cheese tasting menu, and 200-franc menu, not including wine or service. A la carte, about 300 francs, including wine and service.

Ambassade d'Auvergne, 22 Rue du Grenier-Saint-Lezard, Paris 3; tel: 42.72.31.22. Open daily, with last orders taken at 10:30 P.M. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Eurocard, Visa. 200 to 250 francs per person, including wine and service.



Coffee pot (top) and coffee roaster in a shop the size of a closet.

ice for which the country is known. (Those with a folding handle, Bilir said, are often of nomad origin since the folding handle saved space when the family packed up for its next move.) Retinuing, however, is essential, he said, because copper itself is poisonous. Bilir will have the item retinned for a nominal charge.

The goods that arrive in his shop, he said, are usually family heirlooms, sold to raise cash. They therefore do not fall into the categories of antiquities such as archaeological finds, old weapons, ancient textiles and manuscripts that may not be exported from Turkey. The choice, despite the small size of the store, is wide: sofas and ladies' commode for space on the cluttered shelves with lunch boxes, bowls, platters, lamps and samovars.

Leaving the shop, there will be other merchants, less relaxed, trying a variety of languages to lure a potential buyer into their stores. They will be offering delicate pillboxes said to be made of camel bone, and silver and amber necklaces and water pipes and rugs and the many other items that cram the bazaar.

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Delphi: Its Glories Remain

by Sari Gilbert

DELPHI, Greece — The ancient Greeks considered Delphi the center of the world, a magnet for any cultured traveler. Today, it is little more than an out-of-the-way village in mountainous southwestern Greece. About three hours by car from Athens, the remains of its glory make it a destination of almost equal attraction and value.

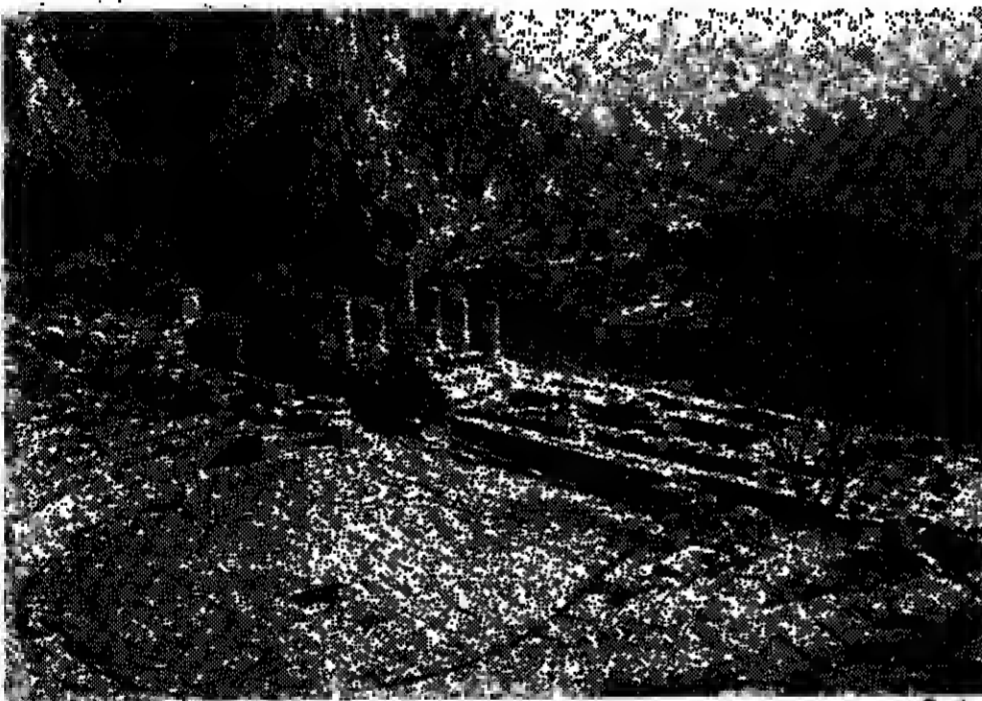
Nestling in the folds formed by two massive peaks — the so-called "shining rocks," or *phoedrides* — of Mount Parnassus, and overlooking a deep gorge thickly lined with silver-tipped olive trees stretching as far as the eye can see, Delphi's site has always been viewed as among the most suggestive and mysterious known to man.

In ancient times the town was situated at an important crossroads of the Hellenic world; the road from northern and eastern Greece passed through Delphi, and the gentle bay port of Itea a few miles away, across the fertile and botanically rich Krissaean plain, made travel to the populous Peloponnese relatively easy and quick.

More important was Delphi's religious role. Because of the allegedly miraculous and purifying powers of the steam escaping from cracks in the area's seismic rock formations, it had as early as the 14th century B.C. become the site of an oracle initially dedicated to the earth goddess. Later it was consecrated to a more important god, Apollo Delphinios, who according to Greek mythology slew the Python, the guardian serpent, and took possession of the site. By the sixth century B.C., Delphi had developed into a major religious shrine for much of the then-civilized world and, therefore, quickly became a sanctuary of ever-increasing wealth and prestige.

Historical records make it clear that the Delphi oracle was the most important in Greece. During the sanctuary's golden era, as many as three Pythias — all women over 50 of unquestioned virtue — were on hand to express the will and prophecy of Apollo. The Pythian Games, originally scheduled at eight-year intervals, but after 582 B.C. held every four years in honor of Apollo, Artemis and Leto, further increased Delphi's international influence.

Much of the relatively narrow, steeply terraced sanctuary site consists of the remains of commemorative monuments and richly decorated "treasuries" built in ancient times by various city-states and kingdoms, in Greece and elsewhere, to house their votive offerings to the god or to commemorate important victories or triumphs. Then, as today, pilgrims or visiting delegations entering the sanctuary



A view of the sprawling sanctuary, with the Temple of Apollo in the foreground.

area would walk up the winding Sacred Way, past sculptures, stamens and treasury buildings until reaching the remains of the massive temple of Apollo, a Doric construction, 197 feet by 72 feet (about 60 by 72 meters).

Beyond the temple was the theater, still one of the best preserved in Greece, and even higher up, at 2,116 feet, the stadium with its tiers of granite seats situated in a stand of pine and laurel trees. Remnants of the triumphal arch built several centuries later by the Romans are still standing. The temple was the central monument in the sanctuary, for it was there — when the signs were deemed favorable — that on the seventh day of each month (except for the three winter months, when Apollo was believed to travel north, leaving the less important

Dionysus in charge) the Pythia would respond to applicants for prophecy and truth.

Those hoping to ask questions of the oracle had to first cleanse themselves at the nearby spring of Castalia and, after paying a fee, to sacrifice a healthy animal. In the event of positive omens from the sacrifice, after purification rites with Castalia water the Pythia and her attendant priests would go into the temple and descend to chambers below the temple nave. The Pythia would then enter a special chamber, or antron, where seated over what was probably a vapor-spewing fissure in the ground, she would go into a trance. Her responses to questions were transcribed into verse or prose by a priest, albeit at times in highly ambiguous language.

Marmaria, on the left side of the road before reaching Delphi, is the sanctuary of Athena Pronaia, the first sacred place reached in ancient times by travelers from the east, with the remains of a temple in the goddess, treasures, altars and other monuments.

Do not skip a visit to the excellently arranged Delphi museum (closed Tuesdays). Along with the artifacts, coins, gold jewelry, ivory carvings and primitive weapons found in the area, it has an important collection of archaic art. Some of the principal treasures include the reliefs from the sixth century B.C. treasury of Siphnos, the Egyptian-style sphinx of the Naxians, and the remains of a two-dimensional bull all in silver except for the horns, forehead, hoofs, ears and testicles, which were made instead in gold.



Marble frieze in the museum.

Sari Gilbert is a Rome-based journalist.

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